

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

It is a subject of very natural astonishment what splendid marksmanship Presidents, who, though necessarily unused to handling fowling pieces, make. They easily can beat the most experienced huntsman in the world whenever they see fit to go on a shooting expedition.

Mr. Harrison, for instance, could knock over more ducks in a few hours than a professional duck shooter could in a day, while Mr. Cleveland could not only sit in his boat and bag more canvas-backs in an hour than an ordinarily man could in a week; but he could stand in one spot and kill one hundred and fifty snipe—a bird which puts the very finest shot to his trumps. But the performances of our Presidents are put to the bush by those of President Diaz, of Mexico, who took it into his head to go hunting the other day, and soon knocked over a bear, a wild cat and any other beast that crossed his path. It looks as if the very moment a man becomes President he acquires remarkable skill with fire-arms.

The New York Commercial Bulletin, one of the most thoughtful and careful financial journals in the country, is firmly convinced that the large gold exports from this country are due to a return of our securities. It says:

"The meaning of this outflow has been frequently discussed. It is not possible to attribute it to any overlapping adverse balance of trade, for the excess of merchandise exports is certainly larger now than it was in October when imports of gold began, and it was vastly greater in the month of November, when gold imports continued until the last week, and in December when net exports of gold were over \$12,000,000. In January they have been over \$13,000,000 from New York alone, although the apparent excess of merchandise exports is large enough to warrant the belief that gold would be coming this way if securities were not coming over in large amounts."

A Republican paper speaks of Mr. Cleveland's intention to improve on Mr. Harrison's administration. He has no intention of doing anything of the sort. He proposes not to touch Harrison's administration at all; but to start out on a new one of his own, which will be entirely separate and distinct from that of Mr. Harrison. The country wants a brand new deal throughout, and no attempt at improving or fixing up a policy which the people have thrown entirely overboard. Mr. Harrison's administration will have no consideration whatever at the hands of Mr. Cleveland, and he will shape his new lines, as if Mr. Harrison's had never existed.

In publishing a list of the distinguished men who have departed this life since 1893, a Boston paper mentions Blaine, Butler, Brooks, Hayes, Lamar, Professor Horford, Major Frost and Joe Barker. Who in thunder are Professor Horford, Major Frost and Joe Barker? Being Bostonians, a Boston paper thinks they must necessarily be very distinguished and worthy men, but who were they? Coupling their names with those others whom we all knew, is like coming from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Mr. Blaine accumulated the snug fortune of \$800,000 in about twenty-five years. He certainly understood the art of throwing anchors to windward as well as any man who ever lived. Somehow or other Democratic politicians, no matter how brilliant, never acquire that art. Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Senator Kennan, for instance, were both highly intelligent men, and were in Congress for many years, yet both died poor. There must be considerable difference in Democratic and Republican ideas of honesty.

Regarding the action of our Chamber of Commerce in adopting resolutions favoring the repeal of the Sherman act, the Philadelphia Record says:

"The ringing utterance of the New York merchants for the repeal of the Silver Purchase act has promptly awakened an echo in the Richmond (Va.) Chamber of Commerce, which yesterday made a declaration to the same effect. If all the mercantile bodies throughout the land should take up the cry, and do it at once, Congress would be compelled to defer to the force of public sentiment."

There were forty duels in France last year and only two deaths resulted out of the whole batch. This leads the Detroit Free Press to conclude that the French duel is less dangerous than the average game of foot-ball.

ARE WE TO ABANDON ALL PRINCIPLE TO ANNEX HAWAII?

We offer no apology to our readers for continuing the discussion of the proposition to annex Hawaii. It presents to the people of the United States in definite, concrete form a question which has been smoldering under the surface of our institutions for seventy-five years, and it is a question, the proper solution of which may have vitally important bearings upon the future of these United States. It is all-important, therefore, that as this question is now to receive a final solution, it shall be solved correctly. In a double-leaded editorial the New York Sun comes out most emphatically for annexation. The substance of its argument is that Hawaii would be very useful to us, and that it can now be seized by us with very little inconvenience. The Sun is not singular in this view. It is about the substance of almost everything else that we have seen in favor of the proposition, and we see little difference between it and what the highwayman says when he relieves the traveler of his purse. Argumentation of that sort is not, of course, to be treated with any seriousness.

The New York Tribune says:

"We cannot turn Hawaii adrift, nor can we allow its destiny to be determined by any foreign influence except our own."

And why can we not "allow its destiny to be determined by any foreign influence except our own"? Plainly because what is called "the Monroe doctrine" stands in the way.

We have always thought "the Monroe doctrine" the most preposterous proposition that ever emanated from a sensible man. If it were not, as Senator Morgan recently pronounced it, "torn now into tatters," its own inherent viciousness would soon bring it to that fate if any party seriously pressed it upon the American people as a rule for their future action. We propose to have no monarchy or monarchical institutions within the limits of these United States, but outside of those limits, it is a matter of perfect indifference to us what sort of government the people inhabiting any given territory may choose to set up. They may set up a monarchy, an imperial despotism, a republic, or whatever they may prefer. It is all the same to us. What we propose to do is to hold on to a Republic for ourselves.

If the "doctrine" has any sensible foundation to rest on, what sort of record would we be confronted with if we should attempt at this late date to call it into force? Here has been Canada, on our northern boundary, the dependency of a monarchy, from the time we were a nation. There is Cuba, the colony of a monarchy, that has been such just off our coast always since we have had a national flag. The Imperial French Government established and maintained itself in Mexico within thirty years. Brazil was an empire until only a few years back, and even Hawaii had a queen until within the past few weeks. How shall we now say that we will have no monarchical dependencies on this continent, to threaten the integrity of our republican institutions, when we have stood by so long and seen them exist, and when, whatever we might do about Cuba, we would not dare to end a monarchy in Canada?

The case is a very simple one. If the people of Hawaii want to be annexed to the United States and the United States wishes to annex Hawaii, it belongs neither to England nor to any other Power to gainsay the annexation. But whatever the people of Hawaii may want, the question remains, what do the people of the United States want? We reply most emphatically that they want no annexation, and for two reasons—First, that annexing territory is wholly foreign to the genius of our institutions and people; and, second, that if we should annex Hawaii it would have to be to make her a State in a short time, and we want no equal State in this Union whose population is composed of the mongrel half-breeds that inhabit Hawaii. What would the people of the United States think of a proposal to annex the Island of Hayti and convert it and its mongrel, debased population into a free and equal State of this Union? We are threatened with enough of that sort of thing as matters stand.

Our duty is perfectly plain. We should lend our friendly offices in aiding the people of the Island to re-establish order and a permanent government, insisting upon all our treaty rights, as against all who would infringe them, if any such there be.

THE IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone's bill providing Home Rule for Ireland, which is now the prime object of attention in Parliament, is a compromise measure, and is in reality only a stepping-stone towards Home Rule pure and genuine. Such as it is, however, it will be opposed by the Radicals, who do not favor any such measure at all, and by the Protestant province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland, for which no separate provision is made in the bill.

It is proposed by the bill which Mr. Gladstone has prepared to establish a Parliament in Dublin, consisting of an Upper House, to have 103 members, of which 28 are to be peers, to hold office for thirty years, and the other seventy-five are to be elected to serve ten years by the property-owners. The Lower House is to have 204 members, to be elected by existing Parliamentary constituencies, also to serve ten years. These two houses are to assemble only at the call of the Queen, and are to be prorogued at her will. If they fail to agree upon any bill it is to be referred to a committee, and if the committee in turn fail to agree, then the measure is to be submitted to the vote of the people.

The powers of this proposed Congress are to be very restricted. It is not to enact any laws relating to the Crown, to trade or navigation, or to tariff duties and internal revenue. Besides, it is to be debarred, for five years after its establishment, from action in regard to land, the judiciary, or even the royal Irish constabulary, which are merely a British police force kept in Ireland to preserve order and make arrests. In addition to all these restrictions, the Crown is to retain an absolute veto on all bills passed by the Parliament, and the British Privy Council are to decide all controversies in regard to the extent of its powers.

Under this bill Ireland is to continue to have representation in the Imperial Parliament of 103 members, elected by existing constituencies, and who may vote on questions which are forbidden to the Dublin Parliament. These Imperial representatives may also be members of the

home body, and Irish representative peers may sit in the British House of Lords.

Such a measure would be considered in this country as no Home Rule at all; but Mr. Gladstone evidently intends it as the first step towards a more satisfactory law, he believing that the people of Great Britain will grant nothing more at present. For this very reason, however, the Conservatives will oppose it bitterly, because, fair and harmless as it seems, they will look upon it as the insertion of a wedge which may eventually be the means of splitting the British Union asunder.

The progress of the bill in Parliament will be watched with great interest in the United States, where it has many friends. If it passes, the cause of Home Rule in the Emerald Isle will have made decided progress; if it fails, and the Gladstone Government is defeated on it, then the Home Rulers will receive a very black eye, and its advocates will have to start afresh from the very beginning.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL BULLETIN ON THE NEEDS OF THE DAY.

In an editorial article in Monday's issue, that sound and conservative journal, the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin, has the following:

The truth in one word is that, had the world paid one-half the attention to perfecting paper money issues that it has to hampering and restricting them, there could never have been any serious question about expanding money. It is the needless uses to which we have artificially diverted gold and silver that we have to thank for our silver crisis. With free bank notes issues, we could have long since wholly done away with silver in Europe and the United States; and the chief requirements for gold would have been for the settlement of international balances, and to provide a certain moderate return to insure the redemption of paper currencies. There can be no question that this is the drift into which monetary science is fast falling. The old theories are too narrow to satisfy the constantly expanding requirements of the world's commerce. They heavily tax commerce by compulsory devoting its most costly products to non-productive uses; and they forbid the realizing of a vast monetary economy through giving enlarged powers to bank credits. These theories have lived their day; they are largely responsible for the monetary crisis that now afflicts the commercial nations, and it is more probable that their results are destined to bring about their early overthrow. In the light of such compensations, the possible complete demonetization of silver may prove to be a very much more desirable than the heated common imagination is picturing it to be.

The whole science of finance is comprehended in the above. Registered letters and quick delivery, quick express, rapid transportation, the electric telegraph, have almost done away with the necessity for money in the business of the world. Business is now transacted by balancing credits. The National Banks of the United States, with authority to issue an unlimited number of notes, have out only about \$100,000,000. Why? They can find no profitable use for them. The Banks are now little more than depositories of money, lenders of money and clearing houses for their communities. Everything now is done by checks. A Bank President remarked recently to the writer that he constantly saw checks in his Bank now for a dollar. Twenty-five years ago such a thing was never heard of. The explanation is simple. The mother of the family makes petty bills all about town. These come in to the father. It is an easy thing for him to send a servant or one of the children to the letter-box within a square of his house with a letter containing a check, and he would much rather pay two cents to get rid of the bill in this way, than to walk to the store to pay it.

The demand of the day is freedom in banking. We do not say that there should be no restrictions on Banks. Whatever our own opinion on this point may be we are conscious that public sentiment is too strong for certain restrictions for them to be controverted now. But what is wanted is that the tax of ten per cent. on the circulation of State Banks shall be repealed; that Banks may be permitted to start business wherever they are wanted, under such restrictions as the State Legislatures may see fit to impose on the Senate.

The Senate has passed the Anti-Option bill, and it will now go to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments. If it passes that body and goes to the President and is signed by him, it will never be an effective law, because it is clearly unconstitutional. Congress has no more right to tell a free citizen of the Republic that he shall not speculate in futures if he wants to, than it has to restrict him in conducting any business he may see fit to engage in. The passage of this bill indicates more clearly than anything that has ever yet happened that the dangerous tendencies to centralization have progressed to such an extent in the country that they should have contaminated even the Republican party.

The Providence Evening Telegram thinks that the United States are behind the rest of the world at present, because they have no national scandal. The United States have within the last thirty years, under Republican rule, had so many national scandals that no other country in the world could begin to compete with them. And, though we are enjoying a lull at this time, still we easily hold the champion's belt in the scandal line. No other country has yet been able to come anywhere near this Republic as the home of rascality in public places and Grant's two administrations furnished national scandals enough for a century.

City Circuit Court.

The following suits were instituted yesterday:

Merchants' National Bank of Richmond against J. W. Ellison. Debt, \$254.50.

George T. Dean against Harvey W. Cuthbert. Case. Damages, \$200.

John R. Mountcastle against R. B. Turner. Debt, \$101.

Charles Robinson's administratrix against the Travelers' Insurance Company. Case. Damages, \$4,000.

J. W. Ellison against the Merchants' National Bank. Case. Damages, \$5,000.

Povhatan Club.

To-night is the time for a regular meeting of this club, when the question of participating in the inauguration ceremonies, the selection of a building for the club, and the way of raising money necessary in connection therewith, will come up and be discussed, and possibly concluded. A full attendance is desired.

January Tobacco Shipments.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 1.—Special.—Winston shipped 1,387,467 pounds of manufactured tobacco during January, for about \$62,000.

There were seventeen deaths in Winston-Salem during January—seven white and ten colored.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

Premier Giolitti, of Italy, has given assurance that the holders of notes of the Bank of Rome will not suffer loss.

Military and civil service employees in India are complaining loudly of the losses they sustain by the depreciation of silver.

The strike in the Government small-arms factory at Budapest is practically broken, and three of the leaders have been arrested.

A lunch in honor of the English-speaking Cardinals Vaughan and Logue was given by the faculty and students of the American College in Rome.

Michael Keapock, a cabin passenger on the steamer Majestic, which arrived at New York Tuesday, died of consumption on Sunday and was buried at sea.

A 30-ton telescope, 32 feet long and 3 feet in diameter, has just been finished by a firm at Cleveland, O., for the Government Observatory at Washington.

The proposal to use the English language exclusively at the World's Fair, which was broken up by a preliminary meeting in Chicago.

The Independent Belge publishes an interview with M. Allard, Belgian delegate to the Monetary Conference, in which he says that the Conference certainly will be reconvened next June.

Sir George Baden Powell has dispatched to Washington Great Britain's reply to the Behring Sea case. Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster and John Fisher assisted in its preparation.

The Seligman and other stock firms in New York have bought \$1,500,000 worth of Oregon Navigation consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, and will cancel \$3,000,000 of Union Pacific 5 per cent. notes.

The Rev. John Smith, in addressing the Young Men's Christian Association at its anniversary meeting in New York last week reported that of the 300,000 young men in that city not more than 75,000 ever enter a church.

A half-breed, Tabithan named Bolabola was the favorite of ex-Queen Liliuokalani since the death of her consort, and his influence was so complete that he was popularly called "King" Bolabola.

A friend of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, in denying the published reports of the latter's wealth, states that so open-handed were the daily charities of the Bishop that at the time of his death he was not sufficiently rich to pay the salary to support his simple and unassuming manner of life.

A report of the attempt upon the Czar's life was circulated in Berlin late Tuesday evening. The Czar and several members of his suite are said to have been injured by a bomb. No further details were known. At the Russian Embassy all knowledge of such an attempt is denied. The report is believed to be a canard.

While this country has been suffering from the severity of the weather this winter, it is reported that there has been a phenomenal absence of snow in the Swiss Alps. Transportation has been seriously hampered, and the mountain routes are useless, and the Julian Pass is traversed on wheels, a mid-winter circumstance said to be previously unknown.

Robert Pasmore Leonard, a Pittsburgh iron-worker, applied to the Register's office Tuesday for a license to marry his wife. He had been married under the name of Pasmore, but as he had recently fallen heir to some property in Canada, he had changed his name and now wished to marry under an assumed name, he desired, in order to protect his wife's interest, to have the ceremony repeated in proper form. He got the license.

When a President is inaugurated at Washington he is usually sworn in with a large, new Bible, which is afterwards presented to some member of his family. Mr. Cleveland's Bible was taken from the library of the late Judge John W. Stout to William Stout for \$36 per acre.

The manager of the Lynchburg Opera-House has closed it for the rest of the season, because of insufficient patronage. He says he has been unable to get the house to close until times get better or the people want to see an attraction.

Hon. Basil B. Gordon, the chairman of the Democratic State committee, has recovered from an illness caused by too hearty stopping of the use of well-known Mr. Gordon has been an inveterate user of the weed, and not long ago determined to abandon the habit. His attempt to do so caused an attack of sickness.

Mr. Jaquelin Rector and Miss Elizabeth Rector, both of Fauquier, and Mr. Harry Voss of Cornwall, England, and Miss Minnie M. Keys, of Fauquier county, were married in Warrenton on Wednesday, and Thursday Mr. Robert E. Lee, of Bealeton, and Miss Meta Shumate, daughter of Mr. John Shumate, were married.

The petition for Mr. Cleveland for the appointment of Mr. S. Welford Corbin to the position of Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture was endorsed and signed by all the Virginia electors, the members of Congress from this State, the members of the Board of Agriculture, the Governor and the other State officers, many of the most prominent agriculturists of Virginia, and the bankers of Richmond and other cities.

In Rockbridge county last week William Henry Bryant went out with a party on a fox hunt on the North mountain. After a short chase the dogs ran a fox into a hole under some rocks. The hunters undertook to smoke him out. While so engaged Bryant's gun slipped, the hammer struck his body, and the bullet, which had been aimed at the right arm, struck the shoulder, and came out in his back, near the top of the shoulder. He died within two hours.

The reports in several papers concerning the suffering and the lack of even the necessities of life in the island of Hawaii during the recent cold spell seem to be without any foundation. From authentic sources it is learned that the people on the island were sufficiently provided with food and fuel to prevent general suffering. It is reported, however, that some of the oystermen, whose vessels were frozen up off the island, were reduced to want, as they were cut off from supplies and had not made sufficient provision before.

Thoroughgood Taswell (colored), of Chesapeake, Northampton county, went to the house of Noah Ballard, a colored man, on Deal's Island, Md., Saturday night to see Leah, Ballard's daughter. The girl, who was a servant, Taswell had been with, quarrelled with Taswell, became so enraged that he drew the girl toward him, and while holding her tightly about the neck, he forced a pistol in her mouth and blew her brains out. The murderer fled, but was subsequently captured and taken to Princess Anne county, Md.

NORTH STATE NEWS.

Crisp Tar Heel Happenings from Cherokee to Currituck.

Ex-Sheriff William Murrill, of Onslow county, is dead. He was an excellent and popular man. He held the office of sheriff twenty-eight years.

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A six-months-old child of Rev. S. F. West, of Statesville, swallowed a safety-pin some days ago, and the pin passed from it without causing any inconvenience.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS.

Some Very Handsome and Modest Dresses and Gowns.



Two very handsome and modest dresses are presented in to-day's sketch. A dress of woolen material, shot with blue and copper color, is seen upon the left. It has a blouse bodice, trimmed with Russian embroidery and a belt of iron-gray silk, with a "lightning" design in electric blue. The bodice is trimmed with lace, and a gullion embroidered in pearls forms the corner, the belt is of satin.

For the woman with pretty hips and a lovely neck I give an exaggeration of the short waisted idea that is charming, especially if she is a little stout. Make a little bodice, finished about the neck as you like, or as suits your material. This bodice ends close under the arms. Judge for yourself how close, but it must be short. Now, about the bodice, make one that shall stand out in a crisp, pretty way and not be broad enough to detract from the distinctly short-waisted effect. Your skirt hangs from the edge of the bodice, and comes out, of course, from under the ruffle. It hangs very full and is trimmed, or not, as you like. This skirt is, of course, on a little waist of its own which does not show, which is even whiter than the dress bodice, but the whole thing has rather a princess effect. If you want to take advantage of the fullness of skirt now allowed, let the ruffle come quite close to the bodice. Fasten a very full train on the bodice in the back, and as far around as the ruffle goes, thus making a train and sides. Under this overdress you will wear a petticoat of contrasting color, trimmed with quilting in rows. In any case, your sleeves will be very big puffs with a deep ruffle below, inside of which is seen a ruffle of embroidery or lace. A dress with a peacock effect will be quite elegant in style; one with just the little ruffled bodice will be quietly Empress. A bodice and great puff sleeves of velvet, worn with a skirt of black silk gauze over satin, will be charming. Take the newest we bit to make such a bodice. Made all in one, the skirt buttoning down the front, the fashion adapts itself prettily to a morning gown.

FLORETTE TEMPS.

VIRGINIA NEWS NOTES.

Items Gathered Here and There and Everywhere Throughout the State.

Three Mormons, with proselyting intentions, have been roaming about Charlottesville in disguise, and have been refused the use of the court-house and other public buildings.

The Alexandria county authorities state that they intend commencing proceedings against the pool sellers of Jackson City for a violation of their law.

The oyster fleet of the Norfolk section have all broken out of the ice and gone down the river to the rocks, and the packing houses expect to resume operations early in the week.

Nearly all the buoys are gone from the lower part of the bay and are drifting to the sea. Eleven buoys were yesterday counted adrift and ten of them are outside the cape.

The old Robertson farm, of 375 acres, near New Hope, and considered one of the best farms in Augusta county, has been sold by the State. Eleven buyers, John W. Stout to William Stout for \$36 per acre.

The manager of the Lynchburg Opera-House has closed it for the rest of the season, because of insufficient patronage. He says he has been unable to get the house to close until times get better or the people want to see an attraction.

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convenience. Medical men regard it as a remarkable case.

Mr. Charles Wilson, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Charlotte, died Monday night at 3 o'clock at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. R. F. Stokes, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Wilson has been in failing health for a year or more, and during the past two months was confined to his bed entirely.

John Halliburton, who shot Jerry Black-nail, of Durham, has not yet been apprehended. Dr. Johnson has taken the ball out of Black-nail's back, on the right side of his backbone, down among the short ribs. There were no signs that it had struck a bone. It will take several days yet to determine what will be the result of the wound.

Old Aunt Jennie Cameron, as she was known, lived three miles west of Roxboro. She belonged to the Paul C. Cameron estate in slavery times. She died last Wednesday and was buried Friday at the Cameron quarters. Jennie Cameron was perhaps the oldest person in Person county, or that entire section for that matter. We are credibly told that she was 112 years old at the time of her death. The strange disappearance of Mr. John Adams, advance agent of the company of Indians now in Charlotte, has never been explained. When he was last seen on his way to Huntersville he had a gold watch and \$25 on his person. Mr. Wilk, manager of the company, has received a letter from one V. Taylor, a nephew of Mr. Adams, stating that he had seen a notice of his uncle's strange disappearance, and that his relatives about Pilot Mountain, where he wrote from, were very much concerned about him. He also stated that a negro man had several days since sold a gold watch to a party in Pilot Mountain, and that it was now believed to be Mr. Adams' watch.

Ten miles from Asheville is a postoffice known as Chandler. Mr. J. S. Henry, of Charlotte, sends a good many letters there, and has lately been using the postoffice route. He has received a letter from his correspondent there saying that the postmaster at Chandler had made him pay regular postage on every luncheon stamp on it, and compelled him to state who it was sending letters "with them pictures on them for stamps," so he could have the man indicted. In vain did Mr. Henry's correspondent explain and remonstrate, and the letters with the Columbian stamp on them were not forthcoming, until, as the postmaster said, "the postage was paid."

HIGH-CLASS LINENS.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT LINEN SALE.

One of the most important items of this great sale is a line of William Liddell's extra-fine quality Belfast Damask dinner cloths, with 5-8 Napkins to match, owing to a very large purchase of these goods we are able to offer them at about 50 per cent. under regular prices.

23-yard Cloths, usual prices \$6 and \$8, special prices \$4.50 and \$5.

23-1/2-yard Cloths, usual prices \$8 and \$10, special prices \$6 and \$7 each.

23-1/2-yard Cloths, usual prices \$10 and \$12, special prices